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Spanking a General: Whoever started the hullabaloo about the John Birch Society may be rubbing his eyes today and wondering at the extraordinary chain reaction he set off. The results of this smear job now assume a much wider scope with imponderable results on the national safety. Last week, when the Army spanked Major General Edwin A. Walker, a division commander in Germany, the Defense Department may not have realized where it was heading—or did it?

Initially, a sensational weekly paper in Germany, published primarily for the consumption of US military forces overseas, alleged that General Walker had spread Birch Society propaganda. Last week members of an Army board of investigation rendered their report and repudiated the allegation that started the whole affair. However, they “admonished” (a very venial rebuke) the General for having made some remarks, not exactly laudatory of a few prominent persons, to a small audience many months ago. What were the remarks and to whom were they applied?

“Pinko” was said to have been the term used, and—most importantly—it was tossed at former President Harry Truman, former Secretary of State Dean Acheson and former Secretary of State George Marshall. All Democrats. It matters little that such Democrats as Truman have repeatedly hurled such epithets as “reactionary” and “Neanderthal” at conservative Republicans. The unforgivable offense was to label quite accurately as left-wingers certain prominent Democrats. Hence the “spanking.”

But the summary verdict on the highly patriotic and valiant General went further—and here lie the really lethal consequences. The Army also denied promotion of General Walker to command of the 8th Corps at San Antonio (the post for which he was slated before the rumpus began). Thus, a fine officer has been humiliated, not only in the eyes of the public, but also—which is highly important—in the eyes of other military officers.

Among active and retired military officers in Washington, reaction has been swift (although private) and outraged. A retired officer, high in the staff that won World War II, exclaimed to HUMAN EVENTS: “This action of refusing merited promotion to Walker is prostituting the regular

Army to sordid partisan political purposes.” Another, a general: “This disgraceful move could destroy 90% of the morale of the regular officer corps.”

Exaggerated? A bit, perhaps; but certainly justified by experience. Many in the regular Army have been humiliated for 20 years: first by General George C. Marshall’s backstopping of Franklin D. Roosevelt’s schemes; then later by the way a fine general in the field, Omar Bradley, after he became Chief of Staff, played ball with Truman in his disastrous firing of General Douglas MacArthur; and more recently in the New Frontier attempt to place the blame for the Cuban fiasco on the Joint Chiefs of Staff. True, President Kennedy did not participate in this ignoble smear job; indeed, he exempted the JCS from blame in the invasion debacle. But his aides obviously sought to discredit General Lyman L. Lemnitzer, Admiral Arleigh A. Burke and General Thomas D. White. Credit to liberal Senator Wayne Morse (D.-Ore.) who probed the matter and absolved the JCS.

But obviously the forces in the New Frontier have not given up. Old Washington observers believe they undeviatingly seek to pack the JCS. (Note that sturdy Admiral Burke is soon retiring, and the New Frontiersmen don’t want him retained.)

The New Frontier clearly wants pliable and self-serving “political” officers put at the head of the armed forces—no matter what the damage to the morale of the officer corps. Here they strike at the very center of our national security.

Thus, the hullabaloo over the Birch Society has expanded to create a highly dangerous situation. But it could also boomerang on the New Frontier. Regular Army officers are predicting that General Walker will resign and take his retirement. If so, he may feel free to enter the public national forum and become a symbol of a fight to protect the high, patriotic code of the regular Army against noxious politicization of what should be—if national safety means anything—a truly professional service.

Appeasement Balloon: Democratic Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield released something with the gas of appeasement in it, when he suggested that the Berlin crisis be solved by making Berlin a “free city.” The Republican leadership snapped back, reminding that Kennedy has squarely promised that he contemplates no change in the status of that thriving metropolis of Western culture, surrounded by Soviet squalor.

Republicans further recall that Mansfield has shown appeasement tendencies in the past; this makes many GOP members claim that “soft on

Khrushchev" will be the Kennedy course. Finally, the Soviet dictator's belligerent speech last week revealed that actually he had delivered a sort of ultimatum to the US President at Vienna—"Berlin by fall, or else." This is different from Kennedy's version given on television.

Consequently Capitol Hill hears rising, angry complaints that Kennedy, instead of being "frank, candid," has given the American public another cover up. The mood developing in Congress may be somber, but it's not sober; sounds of indignation become sharper. Veteran observers compare it to the mounting temper against President Truman, during the Korean War, eleven years ago.

Blackmailing the Press: Editors and publishers of newspapers served by United Press International, in a recent conference here, were warned that news can be officially manipulated to "serve the White House far better than the public."

An opinion that the Kennedy Administration has shown a "tendency in that direction" was given by Herbert G. Klein, editor of the San Diego (Calif.) *Union* and press secretary to former Vice President Richard M. Nixon.

"The President and his aides," Klein said, "have cultivated some of the reporters—dining with them, leaking stories to them, and in general creating the feeling of keen interest and accessibility. I wonder if this will mean that a newspaper service will have to have men who are friendly to the Administration to gain an even break. We must watch and see."

Julius Frandsen, Jr., managing editor of UPI's Washington bureau, chimed in that the need for guarding against undue political or other influence is kept constantly in mind by his agency.

"While this sociability has gone on," Klein continued, "the Administration also has tightened up restrictions on the release of news and the ability of the military to express itself, and has sought to discourage full 24-hour coverage of the President. Perhaps more important, the Administration has raised questions of censorship and of anti-trust suits which tend to make the public believe something serious is wrong with the press and its coverage. This is trial without hearing.

"Thus far," Klein went on, "the President has not come forth with specific documentation to prove the need for censorship, but he has left the subject hanging as a threat over the press. Without facts he has convinced some of the public he is in the right and the press is in the wrong. The Justice Department has not started action to break up group ownership of newspapers or the joint ownership of newspapers and television, but it has not denied interest in the subject. The threat is there."

The Press—Playing it Straight: Is the press pushing the White House too severely these days? (See "JFK and the Press" in last week's HUMAN EVENTS.) This subject is being kicked around among old hands in the press. Last week newsmen gave

Press Secretary Pierre Salinger some bad hours, claiming a cover up of news on the President's illness. Some veterans believe they pushed too hard to get at the facts, although they were technically correct. The field of medical opinion is a tricky one.

On the other hand, the present disposition of the working press to "play it straight" (instead of favoring the Administration in news handling) has unearthed some figures and developments which, under the former "cover-up" phase, had been concealed. For instance, the New York *Times* first exposed the fact that Richard N. Goodwin, a veritable sophomore and tyro in the field, had been the White House director of policy on Castro.

Undoubtedly, the daily newspaper press (as distinguished from radio and television) has sought to play it straight, in defense of its professional freedom from an encroaching Executive. Opinion on Capitol Hill: "More power to them. Now we're getting more of the real news, which is all to the good for Congress and the public."

Kennedy and the Press: Additional information reinforces the belief (see last week's HUMAN EVENTS) that the President badly goofed in criticizing the press for its coverage of the Cuban affair. A California publisher, who formerly served with Allen Dulles, head of the Central Intelligence Agency, offered an explanation of why Kennedy had gone wrong on this subject.

Thomas W. Braden, publisher of the Oceanside (California) *Blade-Tribune*, said he had investigated the sources of Kennedy's annoyance with newspapers and learned that wide publication of the fact that Cuban refugees were being trained in Guatemala had irritated the Chief Executive most of all.

"But in fact," said Braden, "American newspapermen sat on this story for weeks and it was finally broken only after the managing editor of the New York Times had read a description of the camp in a Cuban newspaper."

The managing editor of the *Times* is Turner Catledge, a veteran reporter who had much experience with so-called "war secrets" in Washington in the years leading to the outbreak of World War II. Naturally, he (or any other newspaperman) would have concluded that what was already printed in Castro's Havana was scarcely a secret.

Cuban Fiasco: The GOP has taken the offensive and by now has pretty well fastened the responsibility for the Cuban fiasco on the Democratic Administration, despite efforts by the latter to squirm out from under. On June 11 aggressive new GOP Chairman William E. Miller charged that Kennedy's "tragic mistake" was to "rescind and revoke the Eisenhower plan to have the Cuban freedom fighters protected by American air power."

Next day, Ike, while making a speech in Cincinnati, substantially confirmed the idea in the Miller charge. The former President said he had had no "specific plan" for air support, since there was "no exact operation set for such a move." But

he concluded that "no amphibious operation could succeed unless it had air cover."

Actually, former Vice President Richard Nixon told a number of members of the press five days after the Cuban invasion that he, himself, had been in on invasion plans which had begun in March, 1960. He said that the pattern of such planning was firmly based on the intention to back up—by air cover, and/or naval support, and even the landing of American troops—any invasion attempt until victory for the invaders was achieved.

That the GOP charges—by Nixon, Miller and Ike—were substantially the same emerges clearly. That the Kennedy handling of the invasion departed decisively—and disastrously—from the pattern established by the Eisenhower Administration is just as clear.

Atomic Testing: The latest Soviet ultimatum delivered at the Geneva nuclear test ban conference, demanding that the US (1) agree to a Soviet veto over any inspection system or (2) agree to merge the test ban talks with general disarmament discussions (thus bogging down the conference even further), has brought sober reconsiderations in many quarters about the worth of continuing the Geneva talks.

Not the least of those who reacted to the ultimatum and suggested a time limit be set on the Geneva filibuster was ex-President Eisenhower, who had initiated the test ban negotiations on October 31, 1958. Last week Eisenhower told an audience in Cincinnati:

"The time has come when we are going to have to fix a date."

Calls for renewed testing also have come from prominent Democrats, Representative Chet Holifield (Calif.), chairman of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, and Senator Henry Jackson (Wash.); and from Republicans whose longtime insistence on testing will prompt them to claim a victory if the President accedes.

Despite these strong appeals from respected authorities, it is feared the President may not follow such advice. The core of his nuclear policies has so far been framed by his special "apostles," such as Walt W. Rostow and Jerome Wiesner, JFK's special scientific adviser. When Kennedy returned from Vienna, he said he would continue the Geneva talks and did not call for a time limit on them.

Housing Program: The President's multi-billion dollar housing program, approved by the Senate and scheduled to be heard by the House this week, will in all likelihood pass, according to Congressmen on the Hill. There still is a good chance, however, that many of the extravagant provisions can be gutted, including the 40-year, no-down-payment plan, which was slightly amended in the Senate bill but remains intact in the House version.

Conservatives say the bill will add a staggering amount to the national debt, now at \$290 billion,

which is supposed to revert to the "permanent" limit of \$285 billion at the end of this month.

The housing bill is labeled as a \$6 billion measure, but buried within both the House and the Senate versions is authorization for an additional housing expenditure of \$3.1 billion by way of back-door Treasury financing. Senator Wallace Bennett (R.-Utah), who serves on the Banking and Currency Committee which considered the housing bill in the Senate, charged the Administration with proposing to "spend as much as has been authorized by the same Federal housing program since the beginning of these programs in the 1930's." Even liberal Tennessee Senator Albert Gore warned that many of the "provisions are economically unsound."

Sabotage: Following explosions which wrecked defense communication lines on the Nevada-Utah border recently, the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee opened hearings on a bill, S. 1990, which would strengthen protection of such lines. Brigadier General John B. Bestic said that the origin of the explosions was unknown, but he theorized that they may have been caused by persons trained in an East German sabotage school.

General Bestic stated further that the explosions, which destroyed two unmanned microwave stations and a cable relay station in Utah, interrupted service over that line for 26 minutes while circuits were rerouted. "We are rapidly approaching the time," he said, "when a few seconds will be important to this country's defenses."

Farm Imbroglia: Threats of economic retaliation and promises of "pie-in-the-sky," by the New Frontier bosses, have not diminished strong opposition to the Administration's controversial farm bill ("Freeman's Farm Plan for Collectivized Agriculture"). Many signs indicate that this measure, dubbed "The Ominous Omnibus Farm Bill," will never get out of Committee in its present form.

Farm leaders, however, are afraid the White House lobbyists will engage in "back-door trading," which may result in a bill, innocuous on the surface, but containing the same basic evils as in the original bill. Therefore, the American Farm Bureau Federation, the Cotton Council and numerous other farm groups are insisting that the measure be killed in toto, and are trying to rally support for this stand from the grass roots.

Foreign Aid "Snow Job": What may well be another New Frontier political payoff came to light with the disclosure that newsmen covering Vice President Lyndon Johnson's recent Asian tour were treated to a "cut rate" fare for the jaunt, during which LBJ pitched for the Administration's upcoming foreign aid requests.

Forty reporters made the journey at the bargain rate of \$1,200 each. Those on the trip reported that there were as many as 30 seats vacant on the craft, which would make the actual cost-per-reporter about \$4,500. The State Department reportedly

chartered the press plane from Pan American World Airways at a cost of between \$225,000 and \$250,000.

One newsman who journeyed with Johnson said: "Lyndon wanted coverage of his trip and he got it. When the State Department first called me, they talked in terms of \$2,000 or more for plane fares. Then they came back with the \$1,200 figure and my boss said O. K."

Congressman Glenard P. Lipscomb (R.-Calif.), who raised the question of propriety regarding the matter in a letter to the State Department, told HUMAN EVENTS last week: "The Administration's recent venture into cut rate air travel for newsmen deserves scrutiny in light of the fact that the Administration is seeking a good press for its foreign aid proposals."

Tractor Deal: Critics of the "Tractors For Freedom" deal consider it a violation of the Logan Act, which forbids private citizens to negotiate with a foreign power without express US approval. Last week a high power in the tractor committee indicated that it was quite all right for the group to operate illegally.

District of Columbia Commissioner Walter N. Tobriner, who is Washington co-chairman of the "Tractors for Freedom Committee," was recently informed that all non-church organizations must register under the District's Charitable Solicitation Act of 1958. Tobriner said that he would certainly file for a permit for the tractor group, but added: "I guess we'll just have to be operating illegally" until the permit is granted.

Education Cost: The Education Department of the US Chamber of Commerce now claims that the Federal aid-to-education requests by the Administration will exceed \$10 billion. The following is a list of major education proposals endorsed by the Administration this year:

*Classroom construction and aid to teachers' salaries—S. 1021, H. R. 7300	\$ 2,550,000,000
*Aid to impacted school areas—S. 1021, H. R. 7300	840,000,000
*College housing loans—S. 1922, H. R. 6208	1,350,000,000
*College classroom facilities—H. R. 7215	1,500,000,000
*212,500 college scholarships—H. R. 7215	892,500,000
*Educational television—S. 205	51,000,000
*National Defense Education Act Amendments—S. 1726, H. R. 6774	1,000,000,000 (est.)
*Peacetime veterans' benefits—S. 349	2,000,000,000 (est.)
	\$10,183,500,000

Offensive Against Reds: Two Republican Congressmen, John R. Pillion of New York and Donald C. Bruce of Indiana, last week introduced separate resolutions aimed at bringing about a more positive and militant stand against communism.

Congressman Pillion introduced a resolution calling for a declaration of war, not against any

nation, but against the world Communist conspiracy. He stated that, since 1919, the Communist International has waged constant war against free nations. He listed the countries which have fallen under Red domination, calling them "tombstones of defeat." Pillion charged that there are 97 Communist parties around the world, with 36 million member agents, who are coordinated by Moscow. He said that we must formally recognize who the enemy is, and then go about waging a vigorous counter warfare.

"How," asked Pillion, "can we formulate effective programs to defeat an enemy if we neither specify who he is, nor acknowledge that we are at war with him?"

The Bruce resolution expressed the "will of the American people and purpose of their government to achieve complete victory over the forces of the world Communist movement."

Bruce quoted Marx, Lenin, Stalin and Khrushchev on their determination to achieve a Communist world order. Bruce's resolution states that "It hereby is, and henceforth shall be, the indomitable will of the United States of America and the unswerving purpose of their government to achieve complete victory over the forces of the world Communist movement." Both resolutions will go before the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

Capitol Camera: The complete fallacy of banking on the Organization of American States to deal with communism was revealed recently when HUMAN EVENTS learned that the OAS plans to send to five Latin American countries as a lecturer Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer, head of the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton, N. J. Oppenheimer was kicked out of the Atomic Energy Commission as a security risk in 1953 because of his former Communist associations.

• Robert C. Hill, former US Ambassador to several Latin American nations, last week told the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee that "the State Department, with the help of the New York Times, put Castro in power."

• US Narcotics Commissioner Harry Anslinger said he was "aghast" at the complete omission of Red China in the United Nations' annual report on illicit dope traffic. Anslinger said Red China is the primary source of illegal opium traffic.

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HUMAN EVENTS

... COMMENTARY ...

"The office of government is not to confer happiness, but to give men opportunity to work out happiness for themselves."

—William Ellery Channing

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June 23, 1961

Unions and Missiles

By Victor Riesel

THAT MIGHTY MISSILE, the Atlas, which soon will heave a "Mercury" Astronaut into orbit, also is a killer which can carry a city-smashing Hydrogen bomb 9,000 miles to a pinpoint target. Such Atlases were scheduled to be nestling in 85-foot-deep underground silos in 11 air bases by the end of '62.

That defense deadline against you-know-who now will probably not be met. There have been too many time-eating, money-chewing strikes and wild-cat walkouts, even on these projects created for the security of the US.

Delays on the Atlas part of our defenses already have cost over \$5,000,000. This stalling has prevented us from narrowing the military missile gap between us and the USSR. Strikes and delays at Canaveral and other such civilian sites have done more than hamper the man-in-space project and completion of our rocket defense screen.

It has been overlooked in most comment on the local unions feuding with contractors and the Air Force and with other unions, that Canaveral is largely a test base.

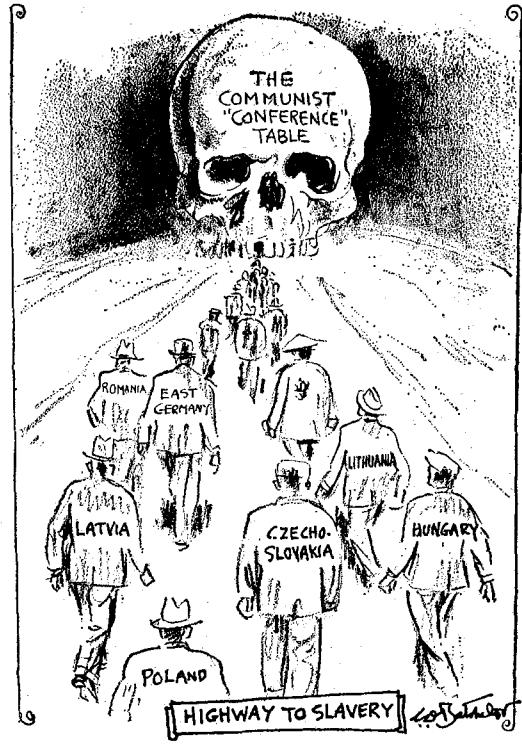
If not for test delays we might today have far more imaginative and startling space craft—military as well as civilian. The spokesman for a rocket firm put it this way to Senator McClellan the other day:

"... If you delay tests on a program down there (Cape Canaveral)," said James D. Esary, Jr. of Boeing, "you may be able to measure in days, weeks or months, how long the test program was delayed, but that is no measure of how much it was delayed back in the factory and in engineering because we didn't have the information. A month at Cape Canaveral might be many months in the end result of the program ..."

The labor feuds develop when the construction unions insist on much of the work of the post-construction, hooking-up and testing phase. But in many instances the construction unions don't have the skilled manpower for such second-phase work. So they provide "standby" crews who sit around doing nothing while the actual part-two work is done by men from the far-off missile plant.

That's where our millions and our precious time go—eaten by quarrels and idle crews, though the work is done mostly by the International Association of Machinists. The idle crews get paid, of course.

But don't get the impression that the losses result only from such jurisdictional claims. The construction unions battle among themselves. At one missile site in Suffolk, Long Island, N. Y., for example, the



riggers fought with the plumbers; others fought with the Operating Engineers, and the craft electricians. And when they weren't battling each other they struck in sympathy with each other.

In one costly case the contractors demanded that two electrical foremen raise productivity to a "reasonable level." They were two sensitive men. They quit. Soon 300 craft electricians walked off in sympathy. Another time a pipe fitter was fired for leaving early. Soon 380 pipefitters quit. And that's the way it goes all over the land.

This is the day of the rocket, not Davey Crockett, and we may well be heading for a latter day Alamo if this nonsense doesn't stop.

Defense and telephone company officials recently endorsed a bill which would strengthen protection of commercial communication networks, backbone of the nation's elaborate plans against surprise attack.

Recent destruction of important communication line facilities on the Utah-Nevada border demonstrates the need for such legislation, witnesses told the Internal Security Subcommittee during an open hearing on S. 1990. Two witnesses expressed opposition to the present form of the bill principally because of fear that it might interfere with the rights of labor unions to negotiate and strike.

—Senate Internal Security Subcommittee

Federal Big Brother

From the Washington Evening Star

If the Department of Justice is right in its contention that the Constitution requires the States to provide public education, George Orwell's "Big Brother" may be coming to live with us after all.

Although this contention was put forward in response to a court inquiry, it is unlikely, we suppose, that there will be a final Supreme Court ruling sustaining the department's view in this instance. For the court, generally speaking, will not break new constitutional ground if the case before it can be decided on some other basis. And this particular case—involving a strictly local decision to close public schools in Louisiana's St. Helena Parish—lends itself to adjudication on other grounds. The mere fact that this novel constitutional claim has been put forward, however, may serve as a portent of things to come.

The gist of the department's position, as explained by Attorney General Kennedy, is that education for all is an "absolute necessity," and that to deny this to a child is to deprive him of liberty and property under the due process clause of the Fourteenth Amendment. (When this amendment was ratified, a number of States did not maintain any kind of public school system.)

If this is a constitutionally sound position, what limit is there to the reach of the Federal authority? If the Federal Government is authorized by the Constitution to decree that education is a necessity, and that the States must provide it, it is a very short step indeed to assumption by the Federal Government of responsibility also to decree what must be taught, by whom it must be taught and how it must be taught. What about such other things as medical care, recreation, decent housing, etc? To a degree, at least, all of these are necessary, in the Attorney General's words, to equip individuals "to compete with citizens of other States in the struggle for professional and economic achievement." Does the Constitution require the States to provide all of these and other things, as well as education? Does the ultimate power to decide what is and what is not a necessity for the residents of the States reside in the Federal courts? If so, "Big Brother" has taken over in Washington—and much sooner than we anticipated.

There are rumors that the Agriculture Department has threatened reprisals against cotton warehousemen if they testify in opposition to the Cochrane-Freeman farm bill. Even the hint of such a rumor is a sad commentary on an administration which was supposed to bring new, higher standards of integrity to Washington. In addition, this indicates the bill to impose government dictatorship over agriculture must be in deepest trouble.

—The Indianapolis Star

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Battle Act Amendment

By Congressman John J. Rhodes (R.-Ariz.)

The Senate on May 11 passed S. 1215, a bill to amend the Battle Act of 1951, which would allow the President at his discretion to give aid to Communist bloc nations. President Kennedy has asked for this legislation and its sponsors insist it is necessary to help the free world drive a wedge between Russia and her satellites. This seems to me an unbelievably naive approach to the hard realities of Communist political organization. As a member of the Foreign Operations Subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee, I have become quite familiar with the entire mutual security program, and I cannot imagine a better way to accomplish exactly the opposite of what is intended.

There are two serious fallacies in this proposition. One is that the United States can buy loyalty or devotion to freedom, or even respect. The other is that in any country where the government, communications, and virtually all public institutions are regimented as they are behind the Iron Curtain, such a response to American aid would be permitted even if it were theoretically possible. This is the kind of fuzzy-minded thinking in foreign policy that disturbs many of us in both parties here in Washington.

The Battle Act amendment has been referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs in the House where it is being given much more careful scrutiny than it has received up to this point. No action of any kind has yet been scheduled by the Committee, and quite possibly none will be taken. If the measure should get to the floor of the House, there are many of us who will certainly oppose it.

SENATOR CAUCUS

by Pete Wyma



"I'm glad you asked me that planted question, young man!"

Curbing Welfare Abuse

By Paul Harvey

OUR NATION is pockmarked with awful examples of welfare abuse. County and state aid is going to unwed mothers who make a business of having babies, to goldbrickers and to free-loaders. There is no welfare money available to the deserving which is not also available to the undeserving.

But in Oregon they decreed that anybody on the welfare rolls who is able to work, must work.

For a dollar an hour they maintain county buildings and grounds, develop and improve county parks, clear brush from county roads, maintain farm labor camp buildings and county cemeteries, clear roadsides and culverts, control weeds and thin and plant trees in a county forest.

Here's how it works:

The county provides foremen, transportation, tools, special clothing, if needed, and workmen's compensation coverage.

If John Jones is entitled to \$80 per month general welfare assistance, he is, instead, allowed to work two forty-hour weeks.

If he is able to work but refuses, his welfare payments are immediately discontinued.

Result:

A nine-county survey reveals that last winter 560 persons were eligible.

One hundred and ten of these promptly found private employment. Seventy-one refused to work and did not request any further welfare payments.

The others did do "county work," but remained registered with the Employment Service until a regular job was available.

Each is allowed time off from his work project assignment to seek private employment.

This Oregon effort has no connection with Federal assistance. It is not a depression-born experiment. It is not for the unemployed. It is for the able-bodied Oregonian on general assistance in the counties. Most would rather cut brush than swat flies.

The others, those who need to be prodded a bit, are prodded. In Oregon, you fish or cut bait. Those who had the most misgivings about this experiment in the summer of 1959 are now applauding loudest.

A Recipe for the White House

So what's new—an original recipe for the White House chef.

Corbeil a la Kennedy. Take one large crow, simmer gently in hot water for 100 days. Skim off all grey matter. Add a dash of burnt Cuban sugar. Remove Laos. Then pop in moderate oven until Khrushchev smiles. Garnish with eagle feathers and serve in Vienna.

—"Battle Line"

Price Discrimination

"The COPE office in Washington had a steady stream of visitors last week as delegates to the annual meeting of the US Chamber of Commerce came in to purchase copies of the COPE political handbook, *How to Win*. The cost to them for each handbook was \$3, but to union members the charge is only \$1.00"—COPE, AFL-CIO, Washington 6, D. C.

—Economic Intelligence

The American Negro

By Congressman N. M. Mason (R.-Ill.)

The American Negro has made more progress up the economic ladder in the last 100 years than any other race—white, yellow, or red—ever made in 1,000 years of history. From a condition of absolute slavery 100 years ago, the American Negro has risen to the point where he now fares better than many Europeans, better than any other members of the Negro race anywhere—better paid, better housed, and better educated. From slavery, ignorance, and life in primitive shacks, to an economic status superior to the average Frenchman, the average Italian, and the average citizen of West Germany, the American Negro has traveled upward with seven-league boots.

Today the 19 million American Negroes have a total yearly income of more than \$20 billion. This means, on an average, more than \$1,000 a year for every Negro man, woman, and child in the country. When we compare this with an average of \$650 per person per year in Western Europe; with an average of \$850 per person per year in France and Western Germany; and with an average of \$1,000 per person per year in Great Britain, our American Negro is comparatively well off.

In 1958 the American Negro who worked a full year earned a *median* income of \$3,308, meaning that half the Negro workers received more than this and half received less. That is more than the \$2,234 that the average worker in Great Britain receives, and more than four times the estimated \$800 that the average worker in the Soviet Union receives.

Twenty years ago the *median* income for the American Negro was \$639, less than ¼ what he receives today. Evolution, not revolution, has brought about this remarkable change in the status of the American Negro. Why interfere with the natural evolutionary progress?

The truth is that progress toward both political and economic equality under the law is one of the remarkable achievements of the American Negro.

No right-minded American wants to see this country engaged in a full-scale war, but when our enemy is determined and committed to world domination, when each month brings a new crisis and a new expansion of the Communist empire, it becomes obvious that unless we are ready to stand firm and to take the risk of war, we have no alternative but ultimate surrender.

—Senator Barry Goldwater (R.-Ariz.)

Juvenile Delinquency

From the Chicago Daily News

The rising crime rate among the nation's youth is a matter for grave concern. Figures compiled by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare show that juvenile arrests and court cases have more than doubled since 1948 while the youth population has increased by less than half. And the trend is still upward.

Cities and states have been aware of the problem for a long time. Local programs have evolved, and information is being exchanged. That more can and must be done in this field is clear. The question is merely one of approaches.

The answer now proposed in Washington is the same answer put forward for almost any problem that arises anywhere: form another committee and let the Federal government—and Federal money—solve it.

The President and HEW Secretary Ribicoff advocate special legislation and a five-year plan to cost, at the outset, \$10,000,000 a year. The proposal has all the earmarks of another quick-growth branch of bureaucracy that would require frequent and massive infusions of tax dollars.

According to the outline, Washington would help the communities that are already helping themselves and prod others that lag in their efforts. There are to be grants and programs and projects and sociological correlations.

Given the present disposition of Congress, it is quite likely that President Kennedy and Secretary Ribicoff will get what they want, at least in the way of bureaus and cash. We wish we could be as confident that a master plan emanating from Washington will solve what is essentially a problem of the home and the immediate community.

But the pattern of the New Frontier is the direct opposite of the Old Frontier patterns of individual self-reliance and local control. Anything the cities and states can do, according to the new refrain, Washington can do better. And, one is tempted to add, at a higher price both in money and in individual freedom.

Manion Forum Grows

The accelerating growth of the conservative movement is shown by the success of the *Manion Forum*.

Clarence Manion, former dean of the Notre Dame Law School, started his radio program in 1945 with 29 stations. It reached 150 stations by the last election which was then thought to be its absolute "tops"—with a decline expected to set in when the interest of the American people in political issues went down to normal. However, since election, the *Manion Forum* has added 50 more stations—for a current total

of 200. L. F. Reardon, vice-president-in-charge, predicts 250 stations by the beginning of 1962.



MANION

Stassen Seeks Status

By Fulton Lewis, Jr.

The one-time political "Boy Wonder" Harold Stassen recently tried for some newspaper space by releasing a letter he wrote to President Kennedy in which he expressed his own "different Republican viewpoint." Stassen, who stands rebuffed by the voting populace at virtually every level, advised admittance to the United Nations of Communist China and East Germany.

Most American papers gave it only passing mention, if that. If the former Minnesota Governor employs a worldwide clipping service, however, he would see that he got his biggest press coverage behind the Iron Curtain. In East Germany, propaganda chief Gerhart Eisler broadcast Stassen's proposal to West Germany. Applauding Stassen's views, Eisler noted that he "undoubtedly represents the view of many other Americans." The voters of the US would disagree.

Congressman Battin's Taped Interview—\$8

James F. Battin, 36-year old Freshman Congressman from Montana's 2nd (Eastern) District, is the guest on this week's Congressional Interview. Mr. Battin answers searching questions on the Administration's Farm Program, the threat of communism in America, and the future of Conservatism. He speaks in terms of the principles which brought him victory over a liberal opponent in his district, and which have made him an important member of the new Conservatism in Congress.



This 12½-minute tape-recorded interview is the fifteenth in the 1961 series of HUMAN EVENTS CONGRESSIONAL INTERVIEW.

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Other interviews which you may wish to have are listed below. They are the first fourteen weekly interviews in the 1961 Series:

BATTIN

1. John H. Rousselot (R.-Calif.)
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3. William Jennings Bryan Dorn (D.-S.C.)
4. Peter A. Garland (R.-Maine)
5. Bruce Alger (R.-Texas)
6. Donald C. Bruce (R.-Ind.)
7. Harold R. Collier (R.-Ill.)
8. Richard H. Poff (R.-Va.)
9. Edward J. Derwinski (R.-Ill.)
10. Henry C. Schadeberg (R.-Wisc.)
11. John J. Rhodes (R.-Ariz.)
12. Edgar W. Hiestand (R.-Calif.)
13. Thomas M. Pelly (R.-Wash.)
14. John Bell Williams (D.-Miss.)

The 12½-minute length of these interviews makes them ideal for a 15-minute radio program. Many serve as the weekly highlight of organization meetings.

Help your organization and your community to **BE INFORMED ON TIME**. Write now for HUMAN EVENTS CONGRESSIONAL INTERVIEW.

The Portuguese-Angolan Tragedy**The U.S. Forsakes an Ally**

ON TOP of the Cuba and Laos disasters, and the Viennese fiasco where Khrushchev lectured Kennedy as if the latter were a school boy, the signs point to another debacle for the United States, the delivery of the West African Portuguese province, Angola, into chaos and eventual Communist domination.

This will be done in the name of freedom and anti-colonialism. The result, however, could be not only the further deterioration of the African situation, but the downfall of conservative government in Portugal and Spain. This, of course, would mean removal of those two key countries from the Western bloc, and a disaster of stunning proportions to the United States.

One has only to look at the map to realize the blow this would be. Not only would much of the Mediterranean be lost as a base for missiles, planes, submarines and ships, but the entire West Coast of Africa would, for all practical purposes, be gone. There would also be the psychological impact of another crushing defeat for the West, as well as the addition to the Communist bloc of further resources and manpower.

It seems then almost incredible to find the United States actively assisting in this process, a part of the carefully laid Soviet plan for the destruction of this country. Yet we are marching arm in arm with our mortal enemy, Russia, led by the mellifluous voice of Adlai Stevenson, our representative at the United Nations.

On three occasions recently, the United States has voted with the Soviet Union and against our ally, Portugal, on the Angolan question.

On March 15, 1961, the United States voted with the Soviet Union at the UN for a resolution calling for an inquiry into conditions in Angola, which has belonged to Portugal for nearly 400 years.

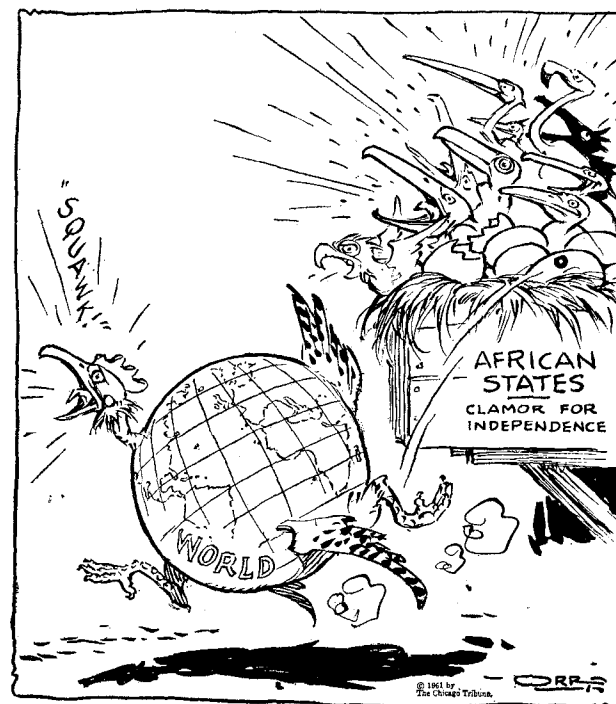
The lineup was curious and paradoxical. Not only did we vote with the Communists, but we voted against such allies as Britain, France, Chile, Ecuador, and Nationalist China.

This was the prelude to a vote by the General Assembly of the UN, 72 to 2, for the appointment of a subcommittee to investigate conditions in Angola. The nations which voted against the inquiry were South Africa and Spain. A five nation group was named to make the investigation, but before the committee could move another resolution popped up in the UN Security Council. It called for Portugal to "desist forthwith from repressive measures in Africa."

This resolution was voted upon and approved on June 9.

Obviously the second resolution prejudged the case against Portugal, so much so that it was termed by Arthur Krock, distinguished columnist for the New York Times, as "a form of lynch law."

THE SURPRISE HATCH



Once again the United States went right along with Communist Russia. The stern admonition to the Portuguese to cease "repressive measures" is paradoxical and ironical indeed in view of the events in Angola.

After some preliminary unrest and agitation, an army of terrorists swept over the Angolan border from the Congo on March 15, 1961, their descent paralleling the first vote in the UN.

The Portuguese say, and there is plenty of evidence to sustain their charges, that a terrorist camp had been maintained in Thyville, in the Congo, outside of Angola, for more than a year in preparation for the assaults.

In any event, the attacks found the Portuguese, whites, mulattoes and Negroes in Northern Angola unprepared. There followed massacres which went beyond anything the Mau Mau ever did in Kenya. Those slain outright were fortunate, for the tortures for the captives, including women and children, were indescribable.

George S. Schuyler, American Negro journalist, writing from Luanda for the Pittsburgh Courier, said:

"Whole families have been violated, murdered and dismembered, and the enterprise of a lifetime destroyed in a thrice."

The Portuguese defended themselves valiantly. Troops were rushed to Northern Angola to repel the invaders and the native tribesmen who had joined them, many under the threat of death.

Apparently the Portuguese have had some success against the attackers.

On its face, the resolution calls for the Portuguese to cease defending themselves. The United States had decided against them before the UN inquiry ever started, although press dispatches and other reports clearly indicate that the Portuguese were not the aggressors.

The Angolan outbreaks and other developments outside the UN clearly indicate that Angola is the focus of a carefully planned and skillfully executed Communist campaign. The UN maneuvering, with the US in the role of catpaw, is simply one phase of the program.

In January, 1961, the Portuguese luxury liner, Santa Maria, was seized by a small band after she left the Dutch island of Curacao. The pirate group was headed by Henrique Galvao, an opponent of the Portuguese government. The plan was to take the ship to Angola. It failed and the ship sought refuge in Brazil, where it was eventually turned over to its owners. It is noteworthy that the Portuguese crew had little sympathy for the proposed insurrection; their failure to support Galvao was one of the reasons for the failure of his mission.

However, before the Santa Maria docked tamely in Brazil this buccaneer exploit had been used as the inspiration for world-wide propaganda attacks upon the Portuguese government headed by Dr. Salazar.

Prior to the March 15 invasion there had been a few sporadic attacks on Portuguese in the extreme northern portion of Angola.

Familiarly enough, a sizeable segment of the liberal press and commentators and magazines in the United States, so oftentimes dupes of the Communists, have joined in the Angola campaign.

The May issue of *Harper's* magazine carries an article about Angola which calls the territory "Africa's most oppressed colony." Significantly enough, however, the author of the piece remained anonymous. The excuse which *Harper's* editors offered for this was that the writer is allegedly an American businessman familiar with Angola. Although he has now retired, the revelation of his identity, it was said, might subject him and his informants to reprisals.

The New York Times has expressed approval of the United States vote at the UN. The New York Post, always leftist in attitude, has raised its voice denouncing Dr. Salazar and urging Angolan freedom. Much of the radio and TV comment during the Santa Maria episode called Dr. Salazar's government a dictatorship. The comment omitted any reference to Portugal's friendship and assistance to the United States. There was little mention of the overwhelming support within Portugal for the government's Angolan policy.

As to the actual situation in Angola, itself, there is agreement on only a few facts. One is that the retention of Angola, an area about twice the size of Texas and rich in natural resources, is a matter of extreme importance to Portugal. Another is that there is little or no racial prejudice in Angola. *The Reporter*, a liberal magazine, in its issue of April 13, 1961, puts it thusly:

"A Negro in Angola or Mozambique (another Portuguese African province) can ride in a white man's bus or

marry a white settler's daughter without hindrance, provided he is sufficiently civilized—the word is official—to own a pair of shoes. Fraternization and intermarriage are taken entirely for granted."

The article, "Portugal's Ancient Empire," is not sympathetic on the whole with Portugal, or with the Salazar regime.

Dr. Salazar has said after describing the Portuguese policy of racial equality:

"A multi-racial society is therefore possible, be it Portuguese-American as in Brazil, or of Portuguese-Asiatic stock as in Goa, or still, as we find in Angola and Mozambique, based on Portuguese-African association. There is not, nor has there ever been, anything which could lead us to the opposite conclusion. The simple fact is that these societies exclude all racialism—be it white, black or yellow—and spring from the toil of centuries within the principles underlying Portuguese settlement. We would indeed be ill advised to change the practices, feelings and concepts which have been the secret of our achievement and still are our best safeguard for the future."

There are about 4,500,000 natives in Angola who have a tribal status. There are approximately 270,000 whites, Negroes and mulattoes who have full citizenship status. The remainder of the Negro population is primitive. Angola is even less prepared for self-government than the Belgian Congo.

The Portuguese government flatly denies charges of forced labor that are made in such spectacular fashion in *Harper's*. While by European standards the economy is backward, even such a critic of the Portuguese as James Duffy, author of *Portuguese Africa*, admits that great material progress has been made since the 1940's and that more is in prospect.

The time has come, however, when the argument over Angola's internal situation should be subordinated to the question of the national interests and national security of the United States.

SINCE THE END of World War II, the US policy has been anti-colonial; that is, our government has brought steady and unrelenting pressure on its European allies to get rid of their overseas possessions. This policy has had the enthusiastic and unwavering support of our leading liberals outside government and also of tremendously influential newspapers such as the New York Times and the Washington Post. Joining in have been columnists like Walter Lippmann and Marquis Childs, and TV and radio commentators like Edward R. Murrow. These have fortified government policy and have been instrumental in shaping public opinion.

Not only that, the liberal press, columnists and commentators have waged incessant war on right-wing dictatorships such as that of Franco in Spain and Trujillo in the Dominican Republic. These assaults largely have been on moral grounds: the dictators censored the press, abridged freedom, squelched the opposition by using violent means, etc. Also there has been the argument, most persuasive on the surface, that we should support liberal, democratic and progressive movements.

The failure of many of our aid programs, according to the liberals, is that we have helped the wrong people, the reactionaries. They insist, in effect, on massive interference in the internal affairs of friendly countries, ignoring the difficulties involved.

The instances where aid to the so-called liberal forces flopped dismally, and there are many, are

ignored for the most part. A case in point is Bolivia, for years under a left-wing regime. Since 1952, that unhappy country has had more help in the form of outright grants than any other Latin-American country. Yet, the country's situation grows worse every year. No right-wing dictator could have wasted our money any more flagrantly than Bolivia's leftists.

What is the standard which the liberals use for attacks on dictators ?

1. The dictator must be anti-Communist and friendly to the United States.
2. He must have some respect for private property.
3. He must maintain order and keep his economy in fairly good shape.

If this yardstick is held inadequate and misleading, one has only to reflect that the principal liberal targets over the years have been Franco in Spain, Batista in Cuba (ousted), Somoza in Nicaragua (dead), Chiang Kai-shek in Formosa, Rhee in Korea (ousted), Trujillo in the Dominican Republic (dead), and now Salazar in Portugal.

Peron, the ousted dictator of Argentina, probably would not meet the standards outlined above, but then Peron had a profound contempt for the democratic press, and so drew the wrath of the New York Times, the New York Post, etc., upon himself.

Occasionally, our liberals do hit at Khrushchev, Mao Tse-tung, and the lesser Soviet dictators. Nevertheless, there is no sustained campaign such as that which helped overthrow Batista, and which is now aimed at Salazar.

Tito of Yugoslavia furnishes an example of gentle treatment by our liberals. He is a dictator, and a Communist dictator. After World War II, his air-men murdered, without provocation, some American fliers. There was an outcry in America, but this died down with the revelation that Tito was not completely subservient to Soviet Russia. On the doubtful theory that he might be an ally, we have given him hundreds of millions of dollars. This has had the strong approval of our liberals, press and all.

But Salazar, long-time friend and ally who has given us valuable bases in the Azores, becomes our target.

Batista's downfall and the rise of Castro illustrates the effectiveness of the liberal propaganda campaigns. The New York Times led the verbal assault on Batista. His faults were sharply outlined. The purges, repressions and graft of his regime were megaphoned. There were articles about the embattled revolutionists in the mountains; Fidel being portrayed as a saintly, selfless man. When Batista fell under the onslaught, one of the New York Times editors helped in the briefing of American diplomats who were to go to Cuba.

We have had little but trouble in our anti-colonial policy. This policy, admirable in theory, becomes ridiculous when it results in the Congo mess. The aftermath is at once farcical and ridiculous. The futility and impotency of the United Nations is etched in the area from which we helped force the Belgians. Yet many of our liberals continue to act as if the UN were the last hope and refuge of the

world, and as if anti-colonialism were one of the Ten Commandments. Apparently, our fixation about the importance of the UN accounted, in part, for our votes on the Angola matter. We were out to win a popularity contest no matter the consequences.

The position of the West is deteriorating steadily; the Communist position growing stronger all the time. All the brave words of the President cannot hide the extent of the Cuban and Laos catastrophes, nor the gloating of Khrushchev.

In all probability, there is more to come. Under such circumstances the situation in Angola must be examined with a view to the consequences of forcing Portugal to turn it loose.

On this point, the testimony of the liberal publication, *The Reporter*—no friend of Salazar—must be given a lot of weight. It concludes that if Angola is turned loose, the Russians probably will take it over and turn it into the "Soviet version of an ideal African pilot state under biracial rule."

The Reporter adds that if Angola goes, Portugal will be "left alone to face the massive assault of African nationalism and Soviet imperialism—or worse, be left with Spain as its only ally." Finally, the magazine concludes that, if the conservatives go down in Portugal through the loss of Angola, Franco is doomed.

NOBODY KNOWS what we want for Portugal. The Adlai Stevenson speech at the UN on the question at the time of the first vote spewed confusion as a cuttlefish does ink. Stevenson was absent when the third vote was taken, having been sent to Latin America on a good will mission.

Nobody knows just what we want, but it is evident that our vote in the UN means that we are cooperating in the Soviet campaign aimed at Portugal. No wonder then that even good liberals like Dean Acheson are reported to be dismayed over our Angola stand. Robert Murphy, former Undersecretary of State and president of the United States Council on NATO, is said to view our stand as calamitous. There are others.

With the way things are going, even the doctrinaire liberals soon reach a fundamental conclusion: that the time has come for all good Americans to concentrate on one objective—how to save the United States of America. Anyone who can help us toward this goal, we should help. Anyone who stands in our way, we should oppose. It is a simple, but fundamental, doctrine. If we do not adhere to it, we could commit national suicide.

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Young Republicans Convene This Week

BY FULTON LEWIS, JR.

WHEN the Young Republican National Convention opens later this week, there will be one figure conspicuously absent. It will be New York's Governor Nelson Rockefeller, "High Priest" of Modern Republicanism.

Rockefeller is the only major GOP figure to reject an invitation to address the 1,500 Young Republicans expected at the Minneapolis conclave this week. Barry Goldwater and Richard Nixon are scheduled for major speeches. So are Walter Judd and National Republican Chairman William Miller.

But the toothy New York Governor turned down a speaking bid months ago, explaining that pressing executive duties would keep him in Albany. To a top-ranking Republican close to the scene, however, the real reason was something else again:

"Nelson is no fool. He realizes the reception he'd get out there would be positively chilling."

While Rockefeller will not himself be at Minneapolis, his agents will, battling the conservative faction that has governed YR affairs for the past decade. For the last several months, New York State YR Chairman Arthur Richardson has been combing the country, contacting party leaders from coast to coast. Richardson, who served as an advance man in Rockefeller's abortive bid for the Presidency a year ago, is out to block the election as YR Chairman of conservative Bob Hughes, 34-year-old Indiana State Treasurer.

Rockefeller forces are supporting for National Chairman Len Nadasdy of Minnesota, who describes himself simply as a "moderate." He is best remembered for his proposal that the YR National Federation publicly urge the President to send collapsible jungle gyms to Algeria. The motion was quickly rejected by the Federation's executive board.

Opponent Hughes led his state ticket in winning election as Indiana Treasurer on a solidly conservative platform. He attributes his victory to a hard-hitting campaign in which the issues were clearly drawn.

Hughes—like Rockefeller—sees the contest as vital. The Young Republican National Chairman sets overall Federation policy, directs the activities of more than half a million YR's in 50 states.

Texas YR chief John Berke, given considerable credit for his part in the recent election of Senator John Tower, explains the situation:

"This convention marks a last-ditch attempt by the ultra-liberal forces to win control of the national Young Republican organization. As a cover-up, Nadasdy is now trying to hide the fact that he is supported by Rockefeller forces. If the fact were widely known, Nadasdy would be dead."

It is noteworthy that virtually the entire South is backing Hughes. The chief exception: Arkansas, where Rockefeller's brother, Winthrop, runs the GOP show.

Nadasdy is out to end more than ten years of rule by the YR's conservative wing. Current national leader is Kansas banker Ned Cushing, who whipped two liberal candidates at the last convention in 1959. At the same time Cushing helped draft a YR platform which called for an end to government farm programs, sharp reductions in Federal spending and tougher laws to curb labor abuses.

Across the nation, Young Republicans are now rising to positions of prominence. Texas' John Tower, the state's first Republican Senator in more than 90 years, is, at 35, a card-carrying Young Republican.

So are almost two-score Republican Congressmen. Of the 21 freshman Representatives who ousted Democratic incumbents last fall, all but two are in the 40-and-under class. Among them:

- Ohio's John Ashbrook was National Chairman only two years ago. The 32-year-old Ashbrook ousted left-wing Democrat Robert Levering in a two-fisted campaign based on conservative GOP principles.

- John Rousselot of California won election in a strongly Democratic district on the promise he would battle the New Frontier tooth-and-nail. Since coming to Washington, Rousselot has won national prominence as an articulate conservative spokesman.

- Forty-year-old Don Bruce defeated liberal Joe Barr in Indiana's usually Democratic 11th Congressional District (Indianapolis). Bruce credits his victory to a tough campaign in which he blasted his opponent's liberal voting record. He is now talked of as the ideal GOP candidate to take on Democrat Vance Hartke for the Senate two years hence.

The only freedom which deserves the name is that of pursuing our own good in our own way, so long as we do not attempt to deprive others of theirs, or impede their efforts to obtain it.

—J. S. Mill: *On Liberty*, I, 1859

Heinsohn Wrote A Letter

You, Too, Can Start Something

HUMAN EVENTS gets many letters that say "What can I do?"

May we tell the story of something that was done by A. G. Heinsohn, Jr., President of the Cherokee Textile Mills, Sevierville, Tennessee?

Heinsohn wrote a letter and he sent a copy to the local newspaper! THAT'S ALL. Now let's see what followed.

The origin of the incident was the receipt by Cherokee Mills of a letter from Pitney-Bowes ordering the return of a plate attached to its postage meter. The plate imprinted on envelopes the slogan, "This is not a democracy, but a republic. Let's keep it that way."

Heinsohn's reply to Pitney-Bowes was a resounding "NO!"



HEINSOHN

The local newspaper printed the story. The story was picked up by the press associations and inspired scores of indignant editorials.

Just one of the many consequences of that story was the cartoon shown on the next page that was printed on the front page of the *Chicago Tribune*.

All that Heinsohn did was to ACT. When you ACT, you start something. Heinsohn started tens of thousands of people talking about the Pitney-Bowes attempt to censor postage meter slogans. Many of those present did more than talk; they began to do some deep thinking about the fearsome powers of Big Government over freedom of speech when they learned the rest of the story.

Because, of course, Pitney-Bowes of its own initiative would not stir up the ire of its customers by demanding a discontinuance of a simple patriotic slogan saying, "This is not a democracy, but a republic. Let's keep it that way."

In answer to persistent questioning, the Post Office Department finally had to admit that it had

instructed Pitney-Bowes to get back the plates. It is noteworthy that Pitney-Bowes, even after the uproar, did not dare explain that it was acting under duress. It took all the blame itself.

It was far less dangerous to Pitney-Bowes to incur the wrath of its customers—or even of the general public—than to incur the wrath of the Administration which had life-or-death powers over its postage metering business.

What is little known is that it took years for Pitney-Bowes to get the Post Office Department to allow the introduction of postage meters. Permission was finally granted upon the condition that Pitney-Bowes lease, not sell, the machines and itself be responsible for every machine. Pitney-Bowes executives, therefore, are always conscious of two facts: first, of the company's difficulties in getting acceptance; secondly, that the Justice Department not long ago forced the company to license competitors. Despite its invention and pioneering effort, it no longer has a monopoly. Result: Pitney-Bowes is in no mood to take chances.

Students of the delicate art of intimidation should note one more point. Lawyers will point out that Pitney-Bowes could take the Post Office Department's retaliatory measures, if they occurred, to court where theoretically, at least, it could hardly lose. But throughout the decades, the power of "city bosses" over business establishments has not rested upon what the bosses ACTUALLY did to "non-cooperative" business firms, but on what they feared MIGHT happen. Business firms dependent upon government favor hear RUMORS—deliberately planted rumors—of dire consequences. The consequences may never happen to anybody, but the men responsible for the success of a business "frighten easy"—with some reason.

Government power need not be USED. It needs only to be FEARED.

To return to the Heinsohn episode, tens of thousands of men and women of all ages, reading

about it and meditating upon all its implications, have been stirred to action.

A great conservative resurgence is now going on over the United States; one of the several reasons for it is that conservatives have finally learned the importance of ACTING.

So now we ask: What about YOU? If YOU will ACT, you will stimulate others to ACT.

You can begin today by telephoning or wiring your Representative, asking how he is voting on the Federal aid-to-education bill. Also telephone a dozen people asking them to come to your house to consider a plan of action to support a good Congressman, if you have one, or to get rid of a bad Congressman, if that's the kind you have—especially if he is one of those who sell out their constituencies for the sake of patronage, pork barrel projects and defense contracts and installations.

When your friends meet, ask each to invite a dozen to their homes and do what you have done, thus STARTING A CHAIN REACTION.

A few hundred volunteers beginning NOW can get rid of a "sell-out" Congressman in November, 1962. If you think this an impossibility, we ask you to remember two examples of constructive action: Strom Thurmond and John Tower.

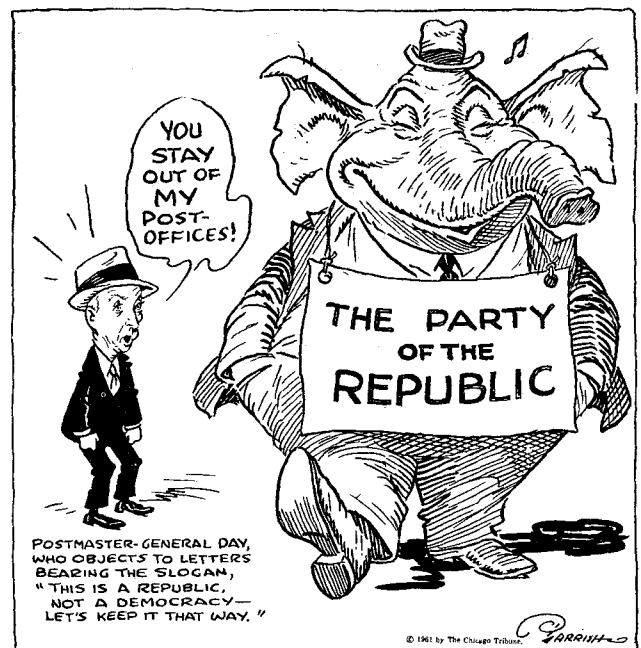
Strom Thurmond is in the Senate as a result of a WRITE-IN vote covering the entire State of South Carolina in November, 1954.

John Tower was absolutely unknown even in Texas 15 months ago; furthermore, he was a "hated Republican" in a "solidly Democratic" state. Nevertheless, he is in the Senate today; he is there as a result of the activities of enthusiastic volunteers inspired exclusively by a devotion to Good Government.

You can act RIGHT NOW by reaching for the telephone to make the first of your calls!

POSTSCRIPT No. 1. One of the statements being made by JFK aides to "sell-out" Congressmen is that they need not worry about the reactions of their constituents. After taking the subtleties and double talk out of their proposition, it sums up to the following: "If you lose your seat in 1962, we'll take care of you with a lifetime Federal Judgeship or some other fat Federal job. Furthermore, we'll place you at the other end of the USA if you don't want to face your friends back home. If you don't want to run for re-election, knowing you'll lose after voting New Frontier, you can 'retire' and you'll get the Federal job. The New Frontier rewards its friends and punishes its enemies."

NEXT?



You, the constituent of a "sell-out" Congressman, can't stop the "payoff," but you can keep people like that from representing you in Congress. Why wait any longer: REACH FOR YOUR TELEPHONE and make the first of those telephone calls.

POSTSCRIPT No. 2. Since writing the above, we learn that the Spindale Mills of Spindale, North Carolina, asked Pitney-Bowes to enter their order for a postage-meter plate reading:

"We pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States of America and to the Republic for which it stands."

Pitney-Bowes replied that permissible plates might be: "Buy US Savings Bonds" or "Employ the Physically Handicapped"—but NOT the pledge of allegiance.

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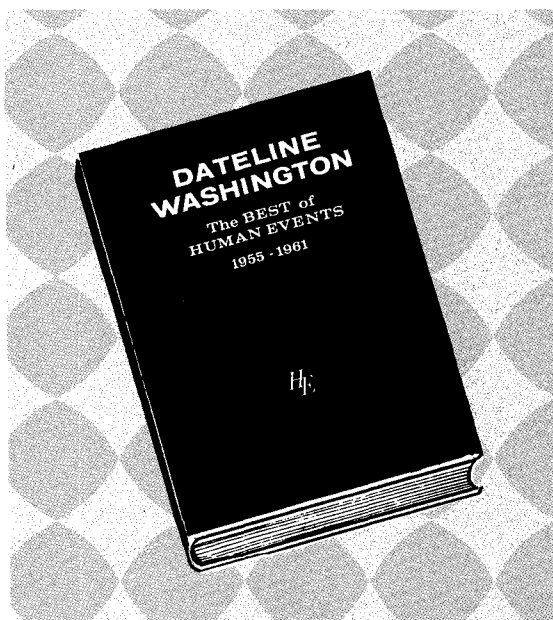
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Attend The HUMAN EVENTS

Political Action Conference

REGISTER NOW

FOR HUMAN EVENTS SUMMER CONFERENCE

HUMAN EVENTS will hold its second Political Action Conference at the The Mayflower Hotel on July 14 and 15.

Fifteen leading members of Congress and other prominent authorities will address the Conference, and will answer your questions in seminar-type sessions. This is your opportunity to find out first-hand, from people who know, just WHAT YOU CAN DO to help restore sound, honest Constitutional government to America.

You, and every other person in America will be an important factor in the 1962 and '64 election campaigns. The well organized and lavishly financed forces of the left—ADA, COPE and the Liberal majority of the Democratic party—are already hard at work. Attending the HUMAN EVENTS Summer Conference is the first step you should take toward working in those vital campaigns.

In an effort to lend impetus and direction to the growing Conservative youth movement in America, many people will bring their sons and daughters to begin their education in practical political action.

NOW, before the limited registration quota is filled, send in your application. Don't miss this historic Conference in freedom's crucial hour.

If you have already made reservations, and now find that you will be unable to attend the Conference, please let us know soon. Space is at a premium, and must not go unused.

1961			JULY			1961	
SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	
			JUNE 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	AUGUST 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31		1	
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9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
23	24						
30	31	25	26	27	28	29	

"How It Happened" will be the theme of Peter O'Donnell, Dallas County Republican Chairman. O'Donnell played a major role in the "Tower Miracle." He managed four successful election campaigns of Bruce Alger, lone Texas Republican in the House of Representatives.

Thirty families in Bismark, North Dakota got together and among themselves raised the necessary amount to pay travel, hotel and fee to send one of their number to the HUMAN EVENTS Summer Conference. In some communities, a group decides to send a teacher or a student. Can you do something similar?

REGISTRATION FORM

Name City Zone State
Address
Name City Zone State
Address
Name City Zone State
Address
Name City Zone State
Address

Friday Menu
Preference

☐ Meat ☐ Fish

☐ Meat ☐ Fish

☐ Meat ☐ Fish

☐ Meat ☐ Fish

Enclosed is my check or money order in the amount of \$..... to cover the Conference fee at \$75 per person, and \$40 for additional members of the same family.

In the listing of tentative subjects below, I have placed numbers (1 thru 7) to indicate the order of my preference.

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| ☐ Communism | ☐ Federal School Aid | ☐ Area Redevelopment |
| ☐ Labor Problems | ☐ Foreign Aid | ☐ 1962 Campaign |
| | ☐ Medicare | |

The Conference fee, which includes luncheon and dinner on both Friday and Saturday, is \$75 per person and \$40 for additional members of the same immediate family—wives, sons, daughters. The \$40 rate will also apply to students, teachers, clergymen and members of the Young Americans For Freedom (YAF) and the Intercollegiate Society of Individualists (ISI). Fees will be refunded to persons unable to attend for any reason whatsoever.

Hotel accommodations and breakfast are extra. Special room rates at the Mayflower Hotel have been arranged. Singles are priced at \$10; doubles at \$15. Every room is air conditioned.



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Senator from Arizona

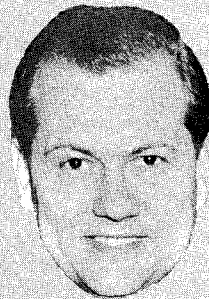


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Senator from Texas

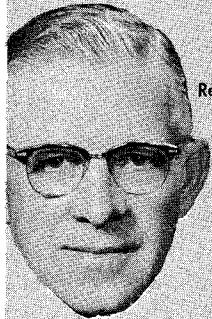
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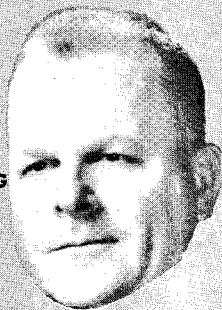
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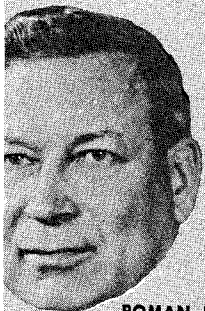
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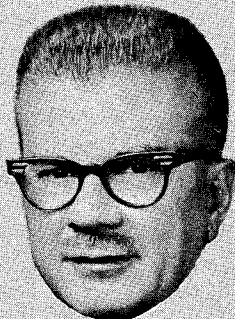
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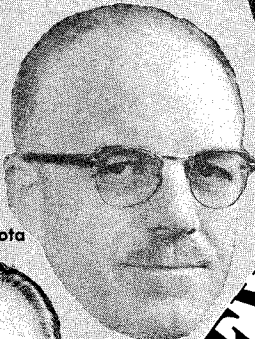


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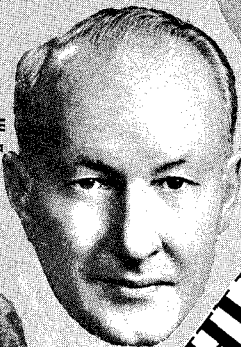
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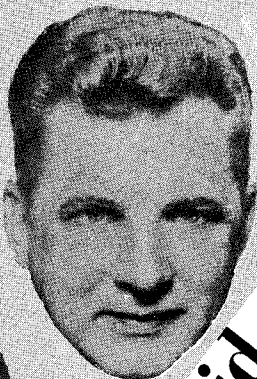
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John R. Ortman

"A wonderful experience."
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"Really outstanding speakers . . . very valuable . . . will play an increasingly important part in restoring sanity to the government of our country."
Carol J. Maloney

"A Marvellous two days."
Mrs. Frank Watson

"One of the most inspiring events I have ever attended . . . encouraging evidence that we can and will change our road from the Welfare State."
John E. DuBois, Jr.

"Wouldn't have missed it for anything."
Mrs. L. H. Enslin

"One of the finest conferences ever."
Mrs. Ford Hubbard

"Brilliant and encouraging Conference . . . an inspiration."
Helga L. Adams

"Most stimulating, interesting and encouraging . . . I hope that it will be held again."
Mrs. Clark R. Gamble

"Congratulations . . . a splendid idea, well conceived and well executed."
Wallace C. Hall

"A history-making Conference."
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"A great Conference! Good work!"
Myron Stepath

"It was just great."
Mrs. Raymond Arsht

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